

has laid an embargo, unconstitutional and injurious to the people, and advantageous to your enemies. He contends that the constitution says, that congress can lay no duty upon exports which will amount to a prohibition. Certainly congress cannot lay an embargo in which there is necessarily a prohibition included, and therefore it is unconstitutional.

But how long has it been since Mr. Randolph has made this capital discovery, that an embargo is a duty upon exportation, and unconstitutional, which no one else has been able to discover, and he but very lately. For if I have not forgotten his expressions last July, upon the affair of the Chesapeake, he then declared, that the president ought immediately to call congress and they ought to lay an embargo. And when congress received the president's message, recommending an embargo, Mr. R. was foremost in the lower house, in bringing forward a bill to lay an embargo. But strange! when there comes a bill from the senate, he has discovered that it is unconstitutional, that it is injurious to the people of this country, and advantageous only to our enemy, Great Britain.

He states, that one of the principal causes of difference between us and Great Britain, was the carrying trade; by laying an embargo we have shut up our own vessels in port, and given it up to Great Britain. Another subject of dispute is the impressment of our seamen. "We began," says he, to quarrel with Great Britain about impressing two or three thousand of our seamen. By laying the embargo, we have given up to Great Britain 60,000 of our seamen—they will go coast-ways to Halifax in Nova Scotia, and enter into the British service, they must have employment to support them, they are not like other citizens who can turn their hands to other employments for a support."

But what then should we have done? Why have laid such an embargo as was contemplated by Mr. Randolph? Why not an embargo upon all our ships and vessels and all the produce of the United States? "No," says Mr. R. upon our own vessels alone, and permit other nations to come and carry our produce." This certainly would be the acme of political wisdom. Now, where is the objection to the present embargo, that it will not bear with equal force, like the one proposed by Mr. Randolph? If the present one is unconstitutional, the one proposed by him must be unconstitutional also. If this is advantageous to our enemies and injurious to us, how much more would it have been so, if the embargo had been laid on our vessels alone? Then might he have said with propriety, "that the government of the United States had done more for the West India farmers than the parliament of Great Britain could have done for them."

"Now," he says, the United States are excluded from the carrying trade by their own act, and Great Britain being the only power at sea, she can carry the produce of her own West India Islands to her enemies, purchase up the produce of their islands at her own price, and carry that also, sell it at a better price than she could before the embargo was laid; for then, we being neutrals and not running the risks of war, could carry to her enemies the produce of their islands, and under-sell the British merchant."

This argument of Mr. R. is false and deceptive—for by the decrees of the French government, the British merchant is not permitted to carry to France nor her dependencies, and the small quantity of the West India produce that can be smuggled into the ports of France and her dependencies, will not raise the price and be an advantage either to the West India farmer, or to the merchant or carrier; and unless Great Britain can consume the whole of her West India produce, it must lie on the hands of her farmer or merchant. For since the decrees of France, and the embargo by the American government, there is no neutral power through which it can be sent to her enemy. Mr. R. admits that under the present prohibition of exporting our produce to the British West India islands, they have been subjected to some inconvenience and a small increase of price, that flour was about ten or twelve dollars per barrel before the embargo, and now it is only about twenty dollars. But suppose the embargo had been laid on our own vessels alone, would it not have been much more to the advantage of Great Britain and her West India farmers? She might then, being the only power at sea, bring the produce of her West India islands to us, sell it at her own price, give us as low a price as she pleased for our produce, carry that to the West Indies or elsewhere, and instead of flour being 20 or 30 dollars per barrel in the West Indies, it would not be more than five or six dollars. Such an embargo as that, is just such an one as Great Britain would wish us to lay on, and continue eternally. She would have all the commerce and carrying trade of the whole world in her own hands—her ships coming into our ports daily, there would be a fair opportunity, and an inducement to our seamen to enter into the British merchant service—in fact, it might then be said by Mr. R. that we had given up the carrying trade, not only of other nations, but our own also, with our seamen. Mr. R. says the present embargo is a law only to "enable rogues to get rich at the expense of honest men." This would not have been the case, if it had not been for such men as Mr. R. who, in and out of congress, have been continually endeavoring to persuade the people, that the law is unconstitutional and injurious to the people of the United States, and as such, they ought not to be that respect and obedience paid to it, as to the laws that are constitutional and advantageous. But what laws have ever been enacted, that have not been infringed and trampled upon by some unprincipled rascal or other, who have thought that it was his interest to break through them.

Suppose the law had been passed to prohibit our own vessels alone from going to sea, would there not then have been a much wider field for "rascals to get rich at the expense of honest men?" There certainly would—for then the only thing that would be necessary for those men who were running so many risks in endeavoring to evade the law, would be to hoist a British flag upon an American vessel or take a licence from some British ship or vessel, lying in or out of our ports, under the various orders of council that have been issued, and the whole

of our trade would be carried on under British houses, or British authority, and we should be just thrown back upon the ground we stood upon in 1763, or much worse.

Instead of that we are now keeping our seamen, our property and resources in reserve, without giving up any of the points contended for. I have shewn to you that the objects we had in view, would not have been answered, by the embargo proposed and contended for by Mr. R.—the preventing of our ships, property and seamen, from falling into the hands of the belligerents. But, on the contrary, it would have had an effect to throw all of them into the hands of one of the powers, and have been a certain loss to us, and, perhaps, embroiled us in a war with the other, from whom we had received the fewest insults and the least injury.

I observe further, that Mr. R.'s language and conduct, is strangely at variance. One day he would have the president call congress to seize upon Nova Scotia and Canada, make a descent upon Jamaica, go to war with Great Britain—and the next, he is for taking such measures as will throw us into the arms of Great Britain, and drive us into a war with France, without any material change in our internal situation, or external relations.

Who is there in the United States that is acquainted with our situation, that could wish to go to war with Great Britain, take Nova Scotia and Canada, and make a descent upon Jamaica, and keep possession of them against her fleets and armies? Who is there that can seriously reflect on so ridiculous a project, that is acquainted with military affairs? Where are our armies, and where are our fleets ready to achieve such an enterprise? No, my fellow-citizens, it is not as easy a matter for the U. States to achieve such military exploits as these, as it is for Mr. R. to abuse the president and congress, and to challenge us, his constituents, to lay our fingers upon the part of his conduct that is reprehensible.

He may challenge us to "come forward and say, where, when and what part of his conduct has not been strictly according to republican principles;" but let him take the command of the army and navy of the United States, and shew us how, when and what he would do with Nova Scotia, Canada and Jamaica. But, I fear, the enemy would be too contemptible; he would not disguise himself so far, as to contend in the field of honor, with so base a nation, as Great Britain.

On the 5th of March, 1806, upon the floor of congress, Mr. R. very gravely and circumspectly said, "there were three points to be considered, before he could vote upon the non-importation bill," as though it was a war measure; "first, our ability to contend with Great Britain for the question in dispute—secondly, the policy of such a contest—and, thirdly, the manner in which we can react upon, and annoy our adversary."

Now, let us see how far Mr. R. is governed by those principles. On the 10th of November, 1807, he says, he would have invaded Canada and Nova Scotia, and made a descent upon Jamaica.

Ave! fellow-citizens, is this the circumstance Mr. Randolph of 1806? Where now, more than then, is the ability in the United States to contend with Great Britain? Have you a force equal to her's? One thousand vessels of war, well manned and equipped for service—a revenue sufficient to support them—an army on foot ready to march to Canada and Nova Scotia, equal to that which Great Britain has there, and can send there, in less time than you can march your military forces from their stations and homes. Have you no vulnerable points that Great Britain can attack and make a descent on; no sea-port towns, no frontiers exposed to their fleets, colonies or Indian allies?

Let Mr. R. think of his old principles, before he finds fault of the president's tardiness and circumspection. He certainly is not one of those Politicians, who want a straight waistcoat, a dark room, water gruel and depletion? He is not going to take possession of Canada & Nova Scotia and take up the trade of catching beavers, raccoons and opossums, and going into the sea to catch prawn-walks and crabs, to compel Great Britain to respect our flag, and pay the damages she did the Chesapeake—certainly he is not. He is not going to war with Great Britain to take her possessions on the continent of America and make descents on her West India Islands, to compel her to permit us to carry on the carrying trade for her enemies; to make her desist from impressing our seamen; to make her afford reparation for the wound inflicted upon the honor of the national flag? When France, with all the continent of Europe, with a great part of Asia and Africa at her heels, cannot compel her to respect her flag and do her justice, according to the laws of nations, say Mr. R. cannot have been in his senses and serious when he said so in congress. If he was, he is not a proper person to represent forty or fifty thousand "Independent and enlightened inhabitants." I can see nothing that our representative in congress has been uniform in for these two years past, but his opposition to, and abuse of the measures of the majority in congress and the present administration. If we approve of them, we cannot approve of his conduct.

If we continue these, or men of similar principles in the administration, we shall be inconsistent and absurd to continue to elect a man of contrary principles in the Legislature, who will from his own recent declarations and conduct continue to thwart and bring into ridicule and contempt, every measure proposed by those who agree in opinion with our selves. But I trust fellow citizens you will concur with me in opinion upon the principles I first laid down, that a representative should correspond as nearly in interest, opinion, principle and policy as can possibly be obtained. And in the present perilous and trying crisis, I see no mode that we can pursue to effect the object more nearly, than to have meetings of the people of the different Counties in the district, to consult, and fix upon such a character who may be found, to agree in as many of the essential qualifications as possible; and to unite our selves in the support of him. The friends

of our present representative are active, united and influential, and will spare no pains or labour to obtain their candidate. If we who disapprove of him, of whom there are a very great majority in the district, should be divided between three or four different candidates, our adversaries will accomplish their design and we shall not be represented, who are the majority and ought to govern. It is immaterial in how mean a garb truth and good policy is presented to you: I trust you will not therefore reject them; but will unite with me, in my efforts to promote the public good and the individual happiness of the people of this district. I am, fellow-citizens,

one of you in the district  
A FREEHOLDER.

#### DISTURBANCES IN ENGLAND.

We stop the press to insert the following Postscript to a letter, received by a gentleman in this city, from his correspondent in London, dated June 2, brought by the ship Thalia, in 48 days from Falmouth.

"The times are very bad here. The disaffection among the mechanics and manufacturers, has risen to an alarming height, particularly in Manchester and Birmingham. In these places the government has been obliged to call out the Military to disperse the different tumultuous assemblies. Numbers of the half starved inhabitants have been killed; but the tumult still continues—and the people cry for vengeance!" More in our next. Pub. Adv.

#### NEW YORK, July 29.

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Thalia, capt. Silliman, arrived at this port yesterday from Falmouth, from whence she sailed on the 8th of June. Capt. S. has very politely favored the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a regular file of London papers to the first of that month, our present selections from which are so comprehensive (comprising every valuable article they contain) as to leave nothing to add but what has been communicated to us verbally.

Capt. S. informs that a few days before he sailed about 10,000 of the inhabitants of Yorkshire, principally weavers, had assembled in a tumultuous manner on account of the high price of provisions, and to demand an increase of wages. The troops in the barracks and in the town were employed to quell the riot, and the people at length dispersed, but not until several of them had been killed by the military. It was said also, that 60,000 looms in Manchester and its neighborhood were without employment.

A small vessel arrived at Falmouth about the 5th of June from Bilbao, having on board three Spanish deputies who had come to solicit assistance in arms and clothing from the British government, in consequence of the revolution. They reported that every Frenchman found in the province of Biscay had been massacred.

No detained property had been condemned in any part of France.

Captain S. is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Pinckney to the Secretary of State.

#### LONDON, May 16.

Letters from Holland, dated the 9th inst. have been received. They confirm the previous intelligence relative to the restrictions upon American commerce by the French government. The following official notice contains the substance of the decree issued at Bayonne. It is strongly indicative of a rupture between France and the United States. The account ordered to be taken of the American vessels, we presume, with a view to ultimate confiscation. The charge of having violated the embargo cannot apply in this instance, as that measure only took place nine days before the period from which the account is ordered to be taken:—

#### LETTER DU CONSEILIER D'ETAT, 22 April.

"Orders of his Majesty the Emperor, issued at Bayonne, April 17, 1808.

"The American government having a general embargo in all the ports of the U. S. has suspended our commerce.

"All American ships shall in consequence be considered as from England, and put under sequestration.

"And further, there shall be sent to the consular office of state, in order to be laid before his Majesty, a statement of all the American vessels which have entered our ports since the first of January, 1808."

Further accounts, we understand, have been received from Spain. According to these, the possession of the throne has been confirmed to King Ferdinand by Bonaparte. The deposed Monarch has been persuaded to withdraw his protest, and to make a formal transfer of the regal authority. The new sovereign has entered into a treaty with France to the effect we have already stated. There are a number of secret articles, which are supposed principally to relate to the marriage of King Ferdinand, and the future disposal of Portugal.

France, it is said, has also stipulated for a settlement in the Spanish colonies in South America.

Bonaparte has created general Junot, Marquis of Abrantes.

By a gentleman who reached town on Saturday, from Bordeaux, we have been favored with the following anecdote:—The Lady of Gen. Moreau arrived in this city, from America, in December last. No sooner had she set her foot on her native shore, than the servile municipality put her under arrest. This conduct proved, as these gentlemen had calculated, perfectly agreeable to Bonaparte, who immediately confirmed the arrest. His recent visit to Bordeaux was considered a favorable opportunity by the Lady, for entreating her release. She accordingly requested an interview, but in vain. His imperial Majesty was inexorable, and she remains in confinement.

Of the seven American ships detained by the French privateer at Alicante, we learn that three have been released, not from the acknowledged illegality of their capture, but because they have paid a sum of money to the renegade who commands the privateer. This fellow has had the presumption to occupy that station, during the last six

months, and to lay every defenceless neutral under contribution.

The following was posted at Lloyd's this morning:

Extract of a letter from the master of an American vessel arrived from Cadiz.

"I received a note by a boat after I left Cadiz, stating that there was an order in town to detain all Americans in that port. I spoke a ship on the passage from London for New-York, masters name Howard, in company with a privateer which had captured her, and was conveying her to Bayonne."

This vessel was supposed on exchange to be the Science, Howard, from London for New-York, which sailed from London on the 19th ult.

The order for detaining American vessels has been extended to Portugal also. Two vessels of that country had arrived, which were towed out of the Tagus, on the 5th inst. to avoid an embargo, which was hourly expected to take place at that port. Great preparations were making there for the reception of Bonaparte. The palace lately occupied by the Prince Regent was fitted up for his reception.

It was currently reported yesterday, at the west end of the town, that all differences between this country and the United States had been adjusted by Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Canning.

An Algerine frigate and two smaller vessels have been cruising without the straits of Gibraltar, under pretence of looking out for American ships; but it is believed they will make prizes of all they meet without considering to what nation they belong.

The Island of Madeira has been restored to the Portuguese government. Our forces are to continue in the island. General Berresford is expected to return to England.

The Washington, Harling, has been captured off the Start, by a French row-boat privateer, and re-captured by the Sprightly Cutter and carried into Portsmouth.

#### May 18.

Very sanguine hopes are entertained that the propositions which were the subject of the late conferences between Mr. Secretary Canning and Mr. Pinckney will be accepted by the American Government. Ministers, it is said, have expressed their readiness to consider the United States in the light of the most favored nation, and to accede to an arrangement for allowing, under certain regulations, the produce of the enemies' colonies in the West Indies to be conveyed to the continent of Europe in American bottoms, without touching at a British port. The right of searching merchant ships of that country for British seamen, it is proposed to reserve for future discussion. These propositions have been transmitted by Mr. Pinckney to his government, in, as we understand, the fullest confidence that they will be accepted. The determination of the President on this interesting subject is expected by the latter end of July.

Extract from a letter, dated Oporto, May 4.

"Of the contribution levied by Gen. Junot, now Duke D'Abrantes, amounting to 40,000,000 of old crowns, the first payment, one third, has been enforced, and greater part paid in. The few British subjects (about 12 or 14) who remained here were at first imprisoned, but were enlarged after a few weeks confinement."

#### May 25.

The Dutch Papers contain intelligence from Copenhagen, of the 8th inst. stating, that a battle was fought between the Swedes and Danes near Elverum, in which the Danes say they were victorious; and that a second action had taken place near the frontier, in which the Swedes lost 2000 men. It is probably an exaggerated account of the affair mentioned in Baron ARMSTRONG's report of the 23d of the preceding month.

The Gazette of Saturday contains an Order in Council, declaring, that in all places on the Continent of America, situated between the 10th and 30th degrees of N. lat. information shall be held to have been received on the 10th of February, of the Order in Council issued on the 11th of November. The line of coasts here alluded to was omitted in the general notice given by the Order in Council of the 25th November.

#### May 26.

Hamburg papers to the 11th instant have reached us. They confirm the intelligence communicated in our paper of the 17th relative to what passed at the interview between Bonaparte and the merchant of Bordeaux. They mention that a reinforcement of 50,000 men was ordered for Spain, and that the French troops in Sicily and the Duchy of Bayreuth were concentrating, previous to their being marched for Italy.

The Swedish papers contain intelligence from St. Petersburg of the 9th instant. There has been a change in the Russian Cabinet, but it is not in favor of this country. Baron Budberg has resigned the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs, which is now filled by Count Romanzoff, one of the most ardent advocates for French connexion. Indeed, the Russian Cabinet, as now composed, is, to every great political purpose, as completely French as if the members had received their nomination from Bonaparte himself.

The American vessel Holland Erskine arrived in the River on Thursday from the Texel. She sailed from New York in January last, and was warned into our ports, but, after some time, obtained licence and proceeded to Holland, her original destination. She remained in the Texel sixteen days, during which time she was not allowed to have any communication with the shore, or to land any part of her cargo. She was, however, permitted to come out; a lenity in the government of that country for which we cannot account. Through the communication which the captain had with the Dutch commander, he learnt that the following American vessels were detained at Amsterdam on the 26th of May:—Elizabeth, J. Bartlet; Virginia, A. Croche;

ett; Shepherdess, J. Nelms; Grenada, J. Nolkirk; Mount Vernon, J. Owens; America, N. Lalla; Monticello, Story; Sally, T. Frost, and Hannah, Tanning. The following had been brought by French privateers: Rising Sun, C. Birtu, and Sally Ann, W. Nichols.

In the committee last night, in the House of Commons, it was agreed that the stoppage of the use of grain in the distilleries should take place, in England on the 10th of June; in Scotland on the 15th; and in Ireland on the 20th.

#### COCKPIT, WHITEHALL, May 26.

Before the most Noble and Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of appeals in prize causes.

Volunteer, Morris.—This vessel, under American colours with a cargo of hides, Nicaragua wood, and some dollars, sailed from Curacao for New York, and was captured on the 7th June, 1805, by the Leander, and carried to Halifax where she was condemned, on the ground of the breach of the blockade of Curacao.—Sentence confirmed.

Globe, Atkins, master.—This American ship, laden with flour and vinegar, bound from Philadelphia, after having tried Barbadoes and other places, was captured by the E. K. on attempting to break the blockade of Curacao, and was carried to Jamaica where ship and cargo were condemned.—Sentence confirmed.

We are in hourly expectation of important intelligence from the fleet off Cadiz. Several vessels have arrived which passed through it on the 16th. The transports from Gibraltar were then with the fleet, having nearly 5000 troops on board. A Spanish officer of distinction had been twice on board the Ocean, and had each time a long conference with Admiral Purvis. The object of these was supposed, in the squadron, to relate to a proposal admitting a British garrison into Cadiz, and delivering up the French and Spanish ships of war on the terms we have already mentioned. It was understood that propositions to the same effect had been made to Sir H. Dalrymple, the Lieutenant Governor of Gibraltar, by general Castanos, commander of the Spanish troops at St. Roch. The work of organization had begun most auspiciously. At Seville, between twenty and thirty thousand men were embodied. The whole country was ready to rise, and it was only necessary that some man of rank and talents should put himself at the head of the insurrection to render the situation of the French troops extremely doubtful. Their Number are said to have been much exaggerated. It was supposed they did not exceed in the whole 70,000 men, of which upwards of half were in the neighborhood of Madrid. They are said to have lost 1200 men, killed and wounded, in the affairs of the second. News had reached Cadiz, that Bonaparte had directed that Junot, or Council, to send immediately to him, at Bayonne, a Deputation, consisting of four Spanish Generals, four Counsellors of state, four Bishops, and four of the principal Grandees who are not in office, who were to form a Congress to deliberate on the state of Spain. The members will, of course, be chosen from among those who are willing to submit to any arrangement Bonaparte may choose to dictate.

May 31.  
This morning the bidders for the Loan waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the Treasury and after some preliminary conversation, delivered to him their respective offers. The biddings, it will be recollected, were to be made in the 4 per cent. Consols, of which, for every 100l. sterling, the candidates agreed to take as follows:

Sir F. Baring & co.	£ 113 3 6
Curtis, Roberts & co.	112 18 0
Goldmids,	112 19 0
Walsh & Nisbett,	120 10 0
Barnes & co.	120 14 0

The offer of Sir F. Baring and co. was of course accepted. The Loan, as soon as the terms were made known bore a premium of 2 per cent. The 3 per cent. consols opened at ten o'clock at 67 1/2, and by 12 o'clock had advanced to 68 1/4 for money.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Richmond, a dark mullatto man, named JOHN, about five feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a good appearance, but grum look; he has a quantity of clothing of all descriptions. I suppose he is either in Richmond or Williamsburg, as he has a wife in both places, and he came from the estate of Col. Pastry, who resides in Williamsburg. Whoever will deliver the said fellow to me, shall receive five dollars, if taken in Richmond, and ten if out of the county of Henrico, or to Mr. John Poe, living with Capt. Tate.

Richard Brooke.  
Richmond, 3d August, 1808. (4)

THE public are hereby notified, that the land & personal estate, now in the possession of Mr. Richard Ripley, of Buckingham, belongs to the subscriber, after the death of the said Richard Ripley, by a deed duly executed by the said Richard, and recorded in the office of Buckingham county. I caution all persons from purchasing or contracting with the said Richard Ripley for any property, contained in said deed, which may be ascertained by an inspection of the deed in the office aforesaid, as I shall assert my rights, agreeable to the deed.

Reuben Chaudoin.  
Buckingham, 29th July, 1808 w<sup>2</sup>

#### Ten Dollars Reward,

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber on the 22d inst. a light bay Horse, about five feet high—He has a small white ring just above his right hind hoof, with two small scars on his neck, on each side other. He had bus shoes on when he went away. Any person who will deliver this said horse to me, here, shall receive the above reward.

William Byrd.  
Richmond, July 29.

#### A New Novel,

JUST RECEIVED AT S. CLEASANE'S BOOK STORE.

CORINNA,

OR

ITALY;  
A New Novel, by Mad. De Benoit, translated by M. De Benoit.